

5. (Previously Amended) A nucleic acid-immobilized substrate according to claim 4, wherein an average degree of polymerization of the polymer is not less than 3 and not more than 100.

6. (Previously Amended) A nucleic acid-immobilized substrate according to claim 5, wherein a monomer which constitutes the polymer is a nucleotide.

B<sup>2</sup> 7. (Twice Amended) A method for producing a nucleic acid-immobilized substrate, comprising bringing a substrate into contact with a nucleic acid, and irradiating a contact portion with an electromagnetic wave, wherein the substrate is a plastic selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polycarbonate, polypropylene, phenol resin, epoxy resin, polycarbodiimide resin, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene fluoride, polyethylene fluoride, polyimide, and acrylate resin, and the nucleic acid has a polymer comprising a compound having an unsaturated bond, said polymer being bonded to the 3' end or 5' end or both ends of the nucleic acid.

8. (Previously Amended) A method according to claim 7, wherein an average degree of polymerization of the polymer is not less than 3 and not more than 100.

B<sup>3</sup> 9. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 8, wherein a monomer which constitutes the polymer is a nucleotide.

10. (Original) A method for detecting a nucleic acid by hybridization using an immobilized nucleic acid, which comprises using the nucleic acid-immobilized substrate as defined in claim 4.

11. (Original) A method for detecting a nucleic acid by hybridization using an immobilized nucleic acid, which comprises using the nucleic acid-immobilized substrate as defined in claim 5.

12. (Original) A method for detecting a nucleic acid by hybridization using an immobilized nucleic acid, which comprises using the nucleic acid-immobilized substrate as defined in claim 6.